

THE RECORDER.

BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1816.

VOL. I.

Foreign Department.

NEW ZEALAND.

Numbers of the Recorder from 1815, we gave an account of efforts to introduce Christianity into New Zealand. From England we have received information which contain much later from this interesting country. The description of New Zealand, by the Rev. Samuel Marsden, the able Missionary of the Society, is valuable for its information, as well as for the fact it opens of successful mission.

From the Missionary Register. We have been lately received from Mr. Samuel Marsden, containing an interesting account of his journey, in the brig Active, to the Society, Messrs. Marsden and King. On his return from New Zealand, he forwarded to the Society a copy of his Proceedings, which take an early opportunity to present to our readers.

When time, they will perceive, following official communication, Mr. Marsden to Governor of New Zealand is opening a sphere for Missionary operations.

Samuel Marsden to his Excellency Governor.

Parramatta, May 30, 1815.

YOUR EXCELLENCY, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's communication, directed to me on the 11th Nov. 1814, in which you instructed me to explore the sea-coast and the interior of New Zealand, and to report to you such information as I might be able to make.

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mediately got under weigh. I found the land tolerably good, but very little of it fit for plough cultivation, on account of its mountainous state. The Flat where the Natives were encamped might contain somewhat about one hundred acres, or more; part of which was enclosed, and planted with potatoes. The inhabitants were numerous, and exceedingly friendly; and we were furnished with a good supply of potatoes and pork. Between the main land and the Carallies, there is a safe shelter for shipping, with good anchorage of seven fathoms water; as also a good passage between the islands and the Main, both to the northward and southward. If a vessel cannot go, on account of contrary wind, on the outside of these islands, there is no danger in running in the inside of them.

All the coast from the Carallies to the River Thames is very high and broken land, excepting Bream Cove, where the land is low and pretty level, for five leagues and upward. Along the sea-coast were found the greatest abundance of fish, particularly Bream-head, so called by Captain Cook. Here I found a great number of hospitable and friendly Natives; among whom was a young man called Moyhangee, who had been in England, and is mentioned in Savage's Account of New Zealand. He was particularly rejoiced; and inquired after Lord Fitzwilliam, and several other noblemen, who had been kind to him. Fish, potatoes, and pork, were very plentiful here.

On my arrival at the River Thames, I found the harbor very open; and extremely dangerous to shipping, when the wind sets in from the sea. There is no shelter, where a vessel can lie in safety, unless behind some of the islands which are both on the east and west side of the harbor, and which we had not time to examine. We had a very heavy gale, which prevented us from finding the channel into the Fresh-water River, which is exceeding narrow, with shallow water on each side. At the head of the cove grew a grove of lofty pines, which had a noble appearance. We stopped here three days, without being able to get into the river; and my time being limited, did not admit of longer stay. I landed on the west side of the harbor, where there is a strong fortification, with a straggling village two miles in length. The Flat on which the village is situated may contain about 200 acres, with a soil generally rich, but strong. The land in the rear is hilly; part is planted with potatoes, which are very fine. The Natives were, by far, a more robust and fine-looking race than any I had seen; and the Chiefs and their wives were clad in a superior style.

From the River Thames we sailed to the Bay of Islands, where I continued upward of six weeks, and examined the adjoining country in every direction. The mouth of the harbor is about four leagues, with a good anchorage for shipping in several coves, as well as behind the islands, of which there are a number in the bay. Some of the coves run more than twenty miles into the interior.

There are four fresh-water rivers also, which run into the harbor in different places. These rivers derive the following names from the Natives; viz. Cowa-Cowa, Wyattee, Wyattee, and Wyattee. Upon the banks of the Cowa-Cowa and Wyattee the pine-tree grows to a considerable height and size. I measured some which exceeded thirty feet in circumference, and appeared to be from 80 to 100 feet high, without a branch and very straight. There is sufficient depth for large ships, with good and safe anchorage, within ten miles from each of these rivers, and twelve from the heads of the harbor. I was up both these rivers, beyond where salt water extends. There is good land upon their banks, with several Native Villages. The lowlands seldom exceed 100 acres; and, in many places, not more than twenty. The high land, though very strong wheat land & covered with fern, could not be cultivated with the plough, on account of the broken surface. In short, the land more resembles waves of the sea in a storm, than any other works of nature. I think it more than probable, from the hilly nature of the country, that sufficient falls of water could be met with on these rivers for turning mills, though I did not proceed high enough to examine adequately the truth of this conjecture.

I examined the rivers Wyattee and Wyattee more particularly, and found upon them the finest natural falls I ever beheld in any country. The first Fall upon Wyattee was situated at the head of the Salt-water cove. A solid perpendicular rock, of almost a semicircular form, surrounded the head of the cove, and formed the banks on each side to a considerable extent. The rock runs across the Fresh-water River, from bank to bank full 120 feet in extent. Over this level bed the river falls into the cove, sixteen feet perpendicular above the high-water mark. There was sufficient water in December, the time we were there, to turn any heavy mills for grinding flour, cutting

timber, or any other purposes. This river seemed to derive its source from natural springs, and not from occasional rains; for, on examining the banks, I found no marks of land floods, from the grass and small trees standing in their natural posture. I am of opinion, therefore, that mills might safely be erected here, without being endangered by floods. Timber, wheat, & any other heavy articles, might safely and easily be conveyed by water to the very foot of the mills. There is much good land in the neighborhood of the cove leading up to the river, and several Native Villages. I crossed this river about fifteen miles in the interior, where I saw other situations favorable for the erection of mills.

The Wyattee River falls also into the head of the Salt-water Cove, and lies about eight or ten miles to the northward of the Wyattee. The water of this river runs over a Fall of about ten feet above high-water mark, which is formed by nature similar to many artificial mill-dams, which extend across rivers in England. One solid rock forms the bed of the river, and both banks are also rock. This is equally advantageous for the erection of mills.

From the Wyattee I walked, in a westerly direction, upward of twenty miles through the country.

For three miles after leaving the banks of the river, the land was generally level, and exceedingly rich and good, and well calculated for the growth of wheat or other grain. There was no timber upon it; yet it was thickly covered with brushwood and fern. It extended on the right and left some miles, and might be easily cultivated with the plough.

For the next six miles the soil was of various qualities; some good, some stony, some swampy, and some of a gravelly nature. The country which I passed through was exceedingly well watered, having crossed nine fine runs of fresh water in the distance of as many miles. I then entered a very fine wood of different kinds of timber: the pines, in particular, were of an uncommon size. After passing through the wood, I came to a Native Village, which was situated in a fine rich valley, through which ran a considerable rivulet.

For the next five miles the soil varied; some stony, but the land rich; in the stony land the Natives plant considerable quantities of potatoes. There was a large Flat of good land, that might be wrought with the plough. I observed one field, which appeared to me to contain forty acres and upward, all fenced in. In this enclosure were very extensive plantations of sweet and common potatoes.

Shortly after passing this field, I came to a strong fortified village, containing about 200 houses. It was built on the summit of a very high hill, round which three deep and wide trenches were dug, at a few paces from one another; and all three fenced either with split or whole trees, not less than twenty feet high. In this fortification there were a number of people. The Village and people belonged to the Chief, Shunghee, and his brother, Kangaroo, as did all the country through which I passed. The two Chiefs have very large dominions; their territory extending from the east side of New Zealand opposite to the Carallies Islands, to the west side of it. I slept two nights in this fortification. During the time I remained here, I examined the country for about five miles to the westward, and arrived at a lake of fresh water about fifteen miles in circumference. Shunghee informed me, that this lake emptied itself into a fresh water river, that runs into the Western Ocean; and that there was a very fine and extensive harbor on the west side, into which this river ran; but the entrance was very narrow, and a very heavy sea when the wind was from the southward.

I saw little grass in any part of New Zealand, excepting in small patches, where the land had been cultivated; neither is it possible for grass to grow while the country continues in a state of nature, on account of the immense quantity of fern which burthens the soil, and smothers all other vegetation. In many places it appeared six feet high, and stands as thick upon the ground as a crop of wheat.

There is no part of New Zealand that I saw so eligible for a settlement as the country last described, which lies between the two rivers, Wyattee and Wyattee. It appeared extremely fine and fit for cultivation, to the northward and westward, as far as the eye could discern. On my way between the banks of Wyattee and the fortified Village previously mentioned, I observed no free-stone. From the North Cape to the River Thames, a distance of about 200 miles, the rocks appeared of a very dark grey, and nearly as hard as a mill-stone; and, throughout the whole, bore nearly the same aspect. The country abounds with pipe-clay and brick-earth. I observed no signs either of coal or lime-stone. With respect to the timber, there is great variety, fit for building

houses and ships, or for any other purposes. The pine tree is by far the largest. I saw four different species, but no extensive forest. The flax plant is common all over the country. It grows in the richest valleys and on the poorest hills, and is a hardy annual plant. It serves the natives for fishing lines, clothing, sleeping-mats, baskets, and various other purposes. It may be considered as the greatest gift of nature these people can inherit.

I found the Natives kind and friendly on every part of the coast. From the North Cape to the River Thames, they manifested an ardent desire to cultivate an intercourse with Europeans; and several of the Chiefs requested that I would send some to reside among them. Though I was persuaded that the New Zealanders would be glad to have some Europeans to instruct them in the arts and agriculture, I am of opinion that they would not quietly submit to have any part of their country wrested from them by any other nation, but would resist to the utmost of their power any attempt of this nature. A Chief might be induced to locate a certain part of his domain, for a valuable consideration, provided he could do this legally, in conformity with the customs of the country.

The boundaries of their estates appear to be accurately ascertained by landmarks, to shew who is the proprietor, and particularly on their fishing-grounds.

Though the Natives of this place were so very friendly to us, and shewed us every mark of attention, still I should recommend all masters of vessels to be extremely cautious in entering into any other harbor than the Bay of Islands, unless they can depend upon the good conduct of their crew. The New Zealanders will not be insulted with impunity, nor treated as men without understanding. In the Bay of Islands, I should consider a vessel to ride as safe as in the harbor of Port Jackson, unless the crew behaved extremely ill; as the Natives here would not take offence on any trifling occasion.

All the natural productions of the islands, such as timber, flax, or any other article that may hereafter be found valuable to commerce, may be obtained from the Natives, for axes, or any other edge-tools that they might want. None of them appear to want industry, but only a proper object to stimulate them. They have done much in the way of cultivation, with such insufficient tools as they have been able to make of wood; but it is out of the power of man to clear and subdue, in its natural state, in any quantity, without iron, an article which they have had no means of procuring. I have every reason to hope, from a late communication, that the Church Missionary Society will, in a short time, supply their wants in this respect; and have only to solicit that your Excellency will be graciously pleased to recommend to the kind consideration of his Majesty's Government the inhabitants of his island, who, with a little assistance, would soon shake off the shackles of superstition and barbarism, and render themselves worthy of ranking in the list of civilized nations.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your Excellency's most obedient humble servant, (Signed) SAMUEL MARSDEN. To His Excellency Governor Macquarré.

PERSIA.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Letter from the Rev. Robert Pinkerton. The following Letter to the Secretary from the Rev. Robert Pinkerton, dated St. Petersburg, Jan. 19, (O. S.) 1816, will illustrate the importance of the plans which the Society is pursuing with reference to the Mahomedans.

REV. SIR.—It will doubtless afford you, and the other Members of the Committee of the Church Missionary Society, very great pleasure to hear that the excellent Translation of the New-Testament into Persian, by the much lamented Henry Martyn, is now published; and that the most encouraging prospect opens for its speedy circulation, by means of the Scotch Missionaries in Orenburg and Astrachan, and the Correspondents of the Russian Bible Society in Georgia.

Several thousand Persians visit Astrachan every year. Many of them have shewn an almost incredible desire to possess the New-Testament in their own language. The Missionaries there have distributed nearly 300 Tartar New-Testaments within these few months: most of them among Persians. A learned Effendi, lately arrived from Persia, having received a copy of the Tartar Testament offered to translate it into Persian, provided the Missionaries would print it. He was quite overjoyed at the information, that what he so much desired was already accomplished, and that, in a few weeks, he should receive a printed copy of the Persian Translation.

From Dr. Campbell, who arrived here a few days ago from Persia, I was overjoyed to hear that the labors of Mr. Martyn in Persia had made a great impression;

that the Tract which he wrote in Arabic, on the Mahomedan and Christian Religions, had made much stir among the Learned; that a certain Molwee had taken in hand to answer it, but that, after his answer appeared, it was condemned by his learned brethren as quite inconclusive; and that, since that time, some other learned Effendi had prepared another answer, with which, however, many seemed not quite satisfied. Dr. Campbell has been about seven years in Persia, is an excellent scholar in the language, and is about to return in a few weeks. He says the Persians are much more tolerant than the Turks; and in general, are fond of religious argument; and that, as a proof of this, he had held an argument lately on the subject of religion with one of their learned men who called himself *surra* (a Free-thinker,) in the presence of the King himself, who hearkened attentively to the dispute; and that the Heir Apparent, in conversing with him, sometimes quotes the words of the Gospel in confirmation of what he is saying.

From these interesting facts, surely your Society has much encouragement to proceed with its excellent plan of printing appropriate Religious Tracts for circulation among Mahomedans. These, accompanied by the Holy Scriptures, will penetrate where Missionaries, as such, dare not yet go; and, by their means, many thousands may be called to consider impartially the merits of the Christian Religion, and ultimately be added to the Church of Christ.

Tracts, in three languages, are peculiarly requisite for Mahomedans—in Arabic, Persian, and Turkish. In all these languages, there are now abundant opportunities for their circulation: and it ought to be considered, that not only every Testament and Bible, but every cogent Gospel Tract also, is a voice for the Saviour; which, if once sent abroad, will, in all probability, before it falls by or is destroyed, speak the truth intelligibly, under the Divine blessing, to some reader or other; and, though it cannot return to inform us what impressions it has made on the heart of the reader; yet we may rest assured, that all the fruits produced from such seed shall be carefully gathered into the granary of heaven by the Husbandman of Souls.

We are, perhaps, too anxious, sometimes, to see the fruits of our peculiar labors. This anxiety is very apt, at last, to cramp our exertions; and even to produce despondency, when our efforts seem not crowned with the desired success. We are more likely to succeed, when we labor in the field of the world with unremitting diligence, and sow the seed of life with a liberal hand, in the truly Catholic Spirit of the Gospel: *Freely ye have received: freely give.*—In the morning, sow thy seed; and, in the evening, withhold not thine hand: for thou knowest not whether shall prosper, either this or that; or whether they shall both be alike good.

I have been astonished, now and then, at finding copies of the excellent Tracts published by the Callenberg Institution in the hands of Mahomedans; sometimes with the decayed leaves carefully pasted together.

I am further convinced, from experience, that a Testament or a Tract will be permitted to declare the truths of Christianity, when a single sentence from a Missionary would not be heard upon the subject, without exciting feelings of indignation in the votary of the false Prophet. I have frequently observed thinking Mahomedans put to shame, when the sensual doctrines of the Koran were contrasted with the purity and spirituality of the Christian System. The more conciliatory, indeed, the language of your Tracts, the greater effect they are likely to have on the mind of the Mussulman Readers.

Should you find any difficulty in procuring accurate translations of your Tracts into Persian, only have the goodness to send me a copy of each MS. and I will employ our Persian Corrector to translate it for you. The translation may then be sent to you, and stereotyped.

We hope you will have the goodness to send us a number of copies of all that you publish for the Asiatics.

I was happy to observe, in the Missionary Register, that Jellorrum Harrison was safely arrived at Sierra Leone, and that he was to be employed as a school-master. May his labors be blessed among his poor perishing countrymen!

I remain, Rev. Sir, yours, &c. (Signed) ROBT. PINKERTON.

OFFERINGS TO GUNGA.

Mr. William Carey, who is at Cutwa, communicates the following account of savage offerings made to the Ganges:—

On the 2d of March, at the Varoonce Festival, a large concourse of Hindoos assembled from all parts of the adjoining country, to bathe in the Ganges, at a village about two miles from Serampore. While the crowd were employed in bathing, an inhabitant of Orissa advanced to the banks of the river, leading in his hand his son, a beautiful boy, of about

Bank of the United States.

The following gentlemen have been appointed by the Directors of the Bank of the United States, Directors of the Boston Branch of the said Bank, viz.

Messrs. Wm. Gray, Gardner Greene, John Parker, T. Barnard, N. Silsbee, J. C. Jones, Israel Thordike, Jesse Phipps, Geo. Blake, Arnold Welles, T. H. Perkins, and Amos Binney, Barney Smith.

Cashier, Samuel Frothingham. The salary of the Cashier is fixed at \$3000 dollars, and that of the President at \$5000 dollars. The President is to be elected by the Board, from their own body.

The Philadelphia papers state, that the Directors of the Bank of the United States have appointed John Sargeant, Esq. a member of their board, to proceed to London, for the purpose of negotiating for \$10,000,000 of Spanish dollars, offered by a commercial house in that city.

Branches to the U. S. Bank.

Of the twelve offices of discount and deposit established by the directors of the Bank of the U. States, it is understood that five are to go into operation as soon as the time necessary for making the preparations respectively will admit. The places for them are Boston, New-York, Baltimore, Charleston, and New-Orleans. Seven other offices are to be put in operation as soon after the 20th of February next as the circumstances of the Bank will permit. The following are the places at which these offices are fixed:—Portland, Providence, Middletown, Cincinnati, Lexington, Richmond, Savannah.

Savings Bank.

A meeting of citizens has been called in N. York, to take into consideration the expediency of establishing a "Savings Bank," in that city. [An account of the Savings Bank, intended for this day's Recorder, is necessarily deferred till next week.]

Curious Fact.—During the reign of Charles II. for the encouragement of the colony of Virginia, an act passed the British Legislature prohibiting the cultivation of tobacco in the mother country. The act imposed a duty of forty shillings a rod on all grounds cultivated with tobacco. This being found insufficient, the penalty was increased to twelve pounds a rod. This also was ineffectual, and another act passed directing constables to enter the grounds and root up the tobacco plants, for notwithstanding the former acts the culture of tobacco was increasing. This statute put an end to the cultivation of tobacco in England. Towards the close of the American war, the act not being deemed to affect Scotland, a considerable cultivation of tobacco took place there. To prevent this the 23d Geo. III. c. 73, was passed, extending the penalty to Scotland, and with decisive effect. It seems somewhat singular, that at the close of the American war, when the colonies had become virtually a foreign state, the British parliament should be so very tender of their interests. But it is still more singular, that this penalty for the cultivation of tobacco is in force in Great Britain to the present day, and that one of the measures proposed for the relief of the distresses of that country, is to repeal the law and commence the cultivation of tobacco.

By the Prometheus, which has arrived at this port in 36 days from Russia, dispatches have been brought for our Government from Mr. Harris, our Charge des Affaires. When the Prometheus left, Mr. Harris had not been readmitted to Court. Mr. Pinkney had not arrived.

MARTIN D. HARDIN is appointed, by the acting Governor of Kentucky, to be a Senator in Congress from that State, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of W. T. Barry.

Massachusetts Legislature.

In Senate, Monday, Nov. 25.

Separation of Maine.

The Memorial of Mark L. Hill, and others, Senators and Representatives from Maine, praying for the Separation thereof from Massachusetts Proper—was presented, and referred to a standing Committee on the subject.

Tuesday, Nov. 26.

U. S. Compensation Bill.

The Hon. Mr. Starkweather, from a Committee on the subject, reported the following Resolutions:

Resolved, As the sense of the Legislature, that the Act of Congress, which passed the 19th day of March last, changing the mode, and greatly increasing the compensation of the Members of that Hon. Body, is an innovation upon the custom, and not congenial with the republican principles of our government.

Therefore, be it further **Resolved,** That the Senators and Representatives of this Commonwealth in Congress be and they are hereby requested to use their influence to effect the repeal of the act aforesaid.—And that his Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit to each of the Senators and Representatives of this Commonwealth, in Congress, an attested copy of the foregoing resolution.

After a short discussion the Hon. Mr. Otis, moved the indefinite postponement of this report: which was supported by the Hon. Messrs. Pickman, Fuller, Hooper, and Sullivan; and opposed by Messrs. Quincy, Moody, and Whiting; and negatively. Yeas 12-Nays 19.

The question on passing the Resolutions was then taken, and decided in the affirmative as follows:

YEAS.—Hon. Messrs. Starkweather, Hill, Quincy, Hubbard, Bemis, Moody, Holmes, Crocker, Crosby, Hart, Freeman, Weston, Turner, Blood, Hyde, Waldo, Williamson, Harris and Whiting.—19.

NAYS.—Hon. Messrs. Howe, Otis, Pickman, Cleveland, Fuller, Hunewell, Paine, Hooper, Pickering, Sullivan, Williams and Warren.—12.

Wednesday, Nov. 27.

Petitions.—Of the Berkshire Agricultural Society; the Selectmen of Sebeck, the Salem Union Marine Insurance Co.; Plantation, No. 3; J. Herrick and others; J. N. Swasey and others; Ezra Starkweather in behalf of Williams College—were committed.

Friday, Nov. 22.

A letter received from the Hon. JOHN CHANDLER WILLIAMS announcing his acceptance of the office of Counsellor.

Bills.—to incorporate the Merchants' Insurance Company in Boston; to incorporate the American Society for the education of Pious Youth for the Gospel Ministry; to incorporate the President and Directors of the Columbia Bank (capital 100,000 dollars) in Augusta, Maine; passed to be engrossed.

Petition.—Of John G. Hales and A. Parrie, respecting a new map of the State, founded on actual survey of the whole face of the country, delineating every road, and house thereon,

and shewing with accuracy the course of every stream, and the elevation and fall of the whole superficies; after the manner of the European military maps—was committed.

Saturday, Nov. 30.

The Committee on the petitions of the several Banks reported against the reduction of the tax on bank stock, and this day 11 o'clock is assigned for the consideration of their Report.

House of Representatives.

Tuesday, Nov. 26.

The Berkshire and Columbia Missionary Society incorp. bill passed to be enacted. Messrs. Austin, of C. Maltby and Thomas, of W. were appointed a Committee to report on the expediency of repealing the act for the relief of poor debtors.

Wednesday, Nov. 27.

A committee was appointed to consider the expediency of passing a law defining the duties, compensation, and fees, of County Attorneys, and Clerks of Courts.

A petition of Mary Mason, and others, praying for the incorporation of the "Carban Society," for assisting pious young men to be educated for the gospel ministry; was also read, and committed.

Friday, Nov. 29.

Messrs. Richardson, Hoyt, and Sullivan, were appointed to report on the expediency of amending the Militia Law.

Saturday, Nov. 30.

The Resolves disapproving the law changing the mode of compensating the members of Congress for their services, and requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their influence to effect a repeal of said law, passed in concurrence with the Hon. Senate, 133 to 29.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

Mexico.

Matagorda, in the province of Texas, in the northern part of Mexico, has recently been taken by the Patriots. Matagorda is on the Gulf of Mexico, and is represented as having a safe and commodious harbor, and as well adapted for commerce, and for the promotion of the naval projects of the revolutionists. In a Proclamation issued by Joseph Manuel de Herrera in the name of the Mexican republic, upon taking possession of Matagorda it is predicted that "In a short time the flag of Spain will float no longer on the Gulf of Mexico." The proclamation promises that Commerce shall be opened with all the world and advises the people to "cultivate with the utmost care a brotherly intercourse and friendship with the republic of the North."

The Bank of Hamburg has fully settled with the French government, having received ten millions of francs for sixteen millions, of which the Bank was robbed by Gen. Davoust.

Russian Statistics.

In the latest Memoirs of the Academy of Petersburg, there appears an analysis of a statistical work, in which are the following statements: The revenues of the Russian State amounted in 1811 to 215,000,000 of roubles, and the expenses to 274,000,000. The land forces in 1810 were 621,155 men; the marine in 1813 was 289 sail with 4,348 pieces of cannon. The dominant Greek church includes 4 metropolitan churches 11 archbishops, 19 bishops, 26,747 churches, and a great number of convents. Tolerance being general, there were, in 1811, 3,400,000 Catholics, 1,400,000 Lutherans, 3,200 Reformed, 9,000 Mahometans, 60,000 Armenians, 5,000,000 Moslems, 300,000 followers of the Dalmatian, and 60,000 adherents of the feshites. There are in Petersburg 14 printing offices, 13 foreign book-shops and 30 Russian. In 1815, the manufactures of the Russian empire amounted to 3,233.

King George.

The following anecdotes may be relied on as authentic:—In the summer of 1814 the King had lucid intervals; the Queen desired to be informed when that was the case—she was so; and, on entering the room, she found him singing a hymn, and accompanying it on the harpsicord. When he had finished it, he knelt down and prayed aloud for her majesty, then for his family, and the nation, concluding with a prayer for himself, that it might please God to avert this heavy calamity from him, but if not, to give him resignation to submit to it. He then burst into tears, and his reason again fled. One morning when the passing bell was tolling at Windsor, his Majesty inquired who was dead? His attendants at first did not answer him, but on his repeating the question, they said, "Please your Majesty, Mrs. S—" "Mrs. S—" rejoined the King, "she was a linen draper, and lived at the corner of—street, (naming the street) aye, she was a good woman, and brought up her family in the fear of God—she is gone to Heaven—I hope I shall soon follow her."—Star.

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

Philadelphia, Nov. 22.

New plan of Robbing.—We are informed, that a few days since a man of genteel appearance applied to a store-keeper in Market-street for permission to leave his trunk in the store during the night, representing that it contained dry goods of value, but that the wagon which was to take it to the westward would not be ready to receive it till the next day, when he would send for it. The store-keeper very readily consented, and the trunk was accordingly deposited in his store. During the night a neighbor opposite observed a light in the store; which being an unusual thing, he communicated the circumstance to the owner early in the morning. Suspicious being thus excited, officers were immediately sent for, and after a strict search throughout the store, no thief could be discovered, but several articles of valuable merchandise were missing. At length it was deemed expedient to examine the stranger's trunk, when to the gentleman was found profoundly enveloped in the stolen goods! It is presumed he had his accomplices out of doors, who were to have called in the morning and carry him and his booty off in triumph.

Since writing the above, we learn, that two men called at the store next morning, with an order for the trunk, and were immediately apprehended.

Philadelphia, Nov. 25.

Privateering. We are informed, upon undoubted authority, that there is at present prevailing, to a great and alarming extent, a practice of equipping and fitting out privateers in several of our ports, for the known and avowed purpose of cruising against the legitimate commerce of the Spanish nation with whom we are at peace. The vessels are notoriously owned and navigated by Americans and for their account. The outrage is of such a character as will sooner or later involve the people of these United States in serious difficulties and expenses.

Excellent Regulation.

The following order has been issued by the Postmaster General. The proprietors of Newspapers will be greatly benefited by it.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

Nov. 16, 1815.

The several Postmasters, are hereby required, whenever a person, to whom a newspaper is addressed, ceases to take it out of the Post-Office, to advise the editor thereof; and to add, if known, whether the person is dead, moved away, or merely refuses. The mail is burdened with many newspapers, which are a loss to the proprietors as well as the public.

K. J. MEIGS, Jr. Postmaster General.

Herkimer, N. Y. Nov. 21.

Wonderful Preservation.—On Thursday last, whilst a young man at Newport, was engaged in cleaning the bottom of a well, the stones suddenly gave way, and he was immediately buried to the depth of 15 feet, beneath a solid mass of stones and gravel. Six hours elapsed before the most unimpaired exertions of his neighbors were able to extricate him from his perilous situation. When he was taken up, he was able to walk without assistance.

General Bernard, late a Lieutenant General in the French army, has accepted an appointment in the Engineer department of our army. The National Intelligencer says Gen. B. is acknowledged to be one of the most distinguished military Engineers of the age, and a man of profound learning in most branches of natural philosophy. In all the late campaigns under Napoleon, he was attached to the military cabinet of the Emperor. Congress at their late session, passed a special act for his admission.

Indiana.

At the late election in the new State of Indiana, the votes for Governor stood

For Jonathan Jennings,	5211 votes
Thomas Posey,	3934
For Lieutenant Governor,	
Christopher Harrison had	6570 votes
John Vawter,	47

James Noble, and Waller Taylor, have been elected to represent the State in the Senate of the United States.

Georgia.

The Legislature of Georgia has appointed Col. G. M. TUCKER to represent that State in the U. S. Senate, for six years, in the room of the Hon. Mr. Bibb, whose term of service will close on the 4th of March next. When Mr. Bibb was informed of this appointment of the Legislature, he immediately sent to the Governor a resignation of his seat for the remainder of his term.

Emigration to the West.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 8.—At no period since the first settlement of the Western country has the tide of population set stronger this way than at the present. But a few years more, and the pivot on which the union will balance, will be the Alleghany mountains, or west of them. Already has the center of the system receded from the Atlantic coast, where it was once supposed to be unalterably fixed, and ere long will assume a position where, heretofore, has been denominated the extremity of the union. The hardy enterprise that is daily penetrating the deepest recesses of the wilds of the Missouri—the Arkansas—the Illinois—the Fox river, and the advancement of military posts by our government on the waters of our North Western Lakes, will open the way for the torrent of eastern population which rolls to the west, bringing with it all the requisites for reducing a luxuriant and fertile wilderness into cultivated plains, dispensing contentment and wealth to individuals, and weight and power to the government.

Only a few days since, a party of about thirty hardy, enterprising men, from New England, left this place, equipped each with a rifle and two traps, on an expedition to the upper parts of the Missouri, where they expected to continue about three years, for the purpose of hunting and trapping. Before this period expires, the bank of the Missouri will exhibit extensive settlements—seven now the settlement at Boone's lick, upwards of 500 miles up this river is said to be increasing with an unusual rapidity.

Almost daily, boats are arriving at, and passing this place with families; and at Zanesville in this State, not long since, fifty family waggon crossed the ford of the river in one day, besides those which crossed on the bridges, of which there are two.

New Hampshire.

Governor Plumer in his speech before the New Hampshire Legislature, states the claims of New-Hampshire upon the United States for the services of her militia during the war have not yet been adjusted. Forty thousand dollars, however, have been advanced by the United States on account of the claim.

Dartmouth College.

In reference to Dartmouth College and University, the Governor states that the Trustees and Overseers of the University had been obliged to adjourn their meeting in August last, for want of a quorum. He then refers to the statement of the Trustees of Dartmouth College, (published in the Recorder for Sept. 17, p. 152,) in which they refuse to act under the law of the New-Hampshire Legislature passed in June last, in the following terms.

"It is an important question, and merits your serious consideration, whether a law, passed and approved by all the constituted authorities of the State, shall be carried into effect; or whether a few individuals, not vested with any judicial authority, shall be permitted to declare your statutes dangerous and arbitrary, unconstitutional and void. Whether a minority of the Trustees of a literary institution, formed for the education of your children, shall be encouraged to inculcate the doctrine of resistance to the law, and their example tolerated, in disseminating principles of insubordination and rebellion against government.

"Believing you cannot doubt the course proper to be adopted on this occasion, permit me to recommend the passage of a bill to amend the law respecting Dartmouth University: Give authority to some person to call a new meeting of the Trustees and Overseers; reduce the number necessary to form a quorum in each board; authorize those who may hereafter meet, to adjourn from time to time till a quorum shall assemble; give each of the boards the same authority to transact business at their first, as they have at their annual meetings; and, to remove all doubts, give power to the Executive to fill up vacancies that have or hereafter may happen in the board of trustees. And make such other provisions as will enable the boards to carry the law into effect and render the institution useful to the public."

The Hon. James Turner, a senator in Congress, from North-Carolina, has resigned.

Dedication at Providence.

On the 14th ult. the second Baptist Meeting-House, was opened for public worship. It is perhaps worthy of remark, that five houses for public worship have been erected and dedicated in Providence in 7 years; all of which are neat and commodious buildings, and two of them (the Episcopal church and the First Congregational meeting-house,) are among the most elegant in the United States.

INSTALLED.

At Middleton, Rev. EZEKIEL HUBBARD—The Introductory Prayer on the occasion was by Rev. Mr. Eaton of Boxford; Sermon by Rev. Professor McKean; Ordaining Prayer by Rev. Mr. Dana, of Ipswich; Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. Mr. Kimball, of Ipswich; Concluding Prayer by Rev. Mr. Loring, of Andover.

ORDAINED.

At a meeting of the Rev. Classis of New-York, convened at Harlem on the 13th inst. Mr. CORNELIUS C. VAN RULER was ordained to the work of the Gospel Ministry, and installed pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church of Harlem.

MARRIAGES.

In Salem, by the Rev. Mr. Abbot, Rev. John Prince, L. L. D. to Mrs. Emily Waldo. In Dedham, Mr. Wm. H. Mann, printer, to Miss Charlotte Billings. In Durham, Me. Capt. John Peters, to Mrs. Olive Bathrick.—In Norway, Me. Mr. Jeremiah Mitchell, to Miss Sally H. March. In Bangor, by Rev. Mr. Loomis, Mr. James Crosby, mer. to Miss Charlotte Hills. In Boston, Mr. Thomas L. Hutchinson, to Miss Catharine Cade—Mr. Henry Allen, to Mrs. Ann Driscoll—Mr. Jedidiah Barker, to Miss Matilda Reynolds—Mr. Alexander H. Gibbs, to Miss Ellen M. Hatch—Mr. Stephen Babcock, to Miss Hannah Foster.

DEATHS.

In Wagon, India, the Rajah (Prince) of Beran. When dying, he assembled his children and ministers around him, gave them good advice, settled all his affairs, ordered a thousand cows to be distributed to the poor, & then slept with his father.—About the same time, the Bhoo Begun (a celebrated Princess of India) died, and left her immense treasure, amounting, in money and jewels, to 80 lacs of rupees, to the English East-India Company. A lac of rupees is equal to 50,000 dollars. In Havana, Dr. Vall, the celebrated Physician, who at Constantinople, inoculated himself for the plague, he came to this country to ascertain whether the Yellow Fever was contagious—He took uncommon pains to expose himself to the infection—and unhappily caught the disease, and it proved fatal to him.—He had been particular in his food, ate no meat, and little of any thing, but it did not prevent his having the disorder, nor its proving fatal. At St. Pierre, Martinique, of a malignant fever, Capt. Henry Blackler, aged 25, son of Wm. Blackler, Esq. of Marblehead. At Point Petre, Guad on board sch. Mary, Mr. William Allen, of Newbury. At sea, Mr. Gorham Hedge, supposed to belong to Cape Cod. Also, Capt. John Savers, of Newburyport, master of said schooner. In Bath, Eng. George Gerson, the converted Jew, whom the Rev. R. Warner lately baptized, aged 32. A few days previous to his death, Mr. W. administered to him the sacrament, and the converted expired full of the conviction of Christianity, and of peace and hope from the prospects which it unfolds. Murder.—Mr. David Colden Cooper, of New-York, was killed in a duel on Wednesday morning last, by Mr. Christopher Roberts, jr. of Elizabeth Town.—The affront, it is said, was first given by Mr. R. at a private house in Elizabethtown, and still he was the challenger. Seconds being chosen and the instruments of death provided, the parties proceeded together in a carriage to Trenton, where they supped in company—and the next morning met in the fatal field, from whence Cooper was removed a lifeless corpse; and thus they parted! One to the bar of a righteous Jehovah; a sacrifice to the shrine of pride and false honor. The other, fleeing the justice of an earthly tribunal, and stung with remorse and a guilty conscience, that like Cain, he had shed the blood of his fellow-man!—New-York Cent. In Deerfield, 23d ult. William, son of widow Esther Wells, aged 13 years.—His death was occasioned by a fall from a tree, which he had ascended for the purpose of gathering walnuts; he fell 44 feet without any thing to break the fall, by which his thigh was badly broken; by the timely assistance of a surgeon his bone was set, but the system was so completely destroyed by the fall, that he survived it only about 54 hours. In New-York, Lt. James H. Watts, of the U. S. infantry. In Hudson, N. Y. Mr. Samuel Edmonds, 84. In Burlington, Vt. Col. Stephen Pearl, 69. In Hartford, James Scarborough, Esq. 36. In Worcester, Mr. Jacob Smith, aged 56. In Upton, Miss Ursula Taft, aged 22. In Needham, Nathaniel Bullard, Esq. 58. In Hatfield, Mass. Dr. Piny Morton, aged 28; late a surgeon on board the frigate U. S. In Providence, Mrs. Patience, wife of William Holroyd, Esq. aged 55.

Warning to the Intemperate.—In Braintree alms-house, died the 15th ult. Patty Holbrook, aged 26. She went into her room with a candle and a quart of rum, and drank till she was intoxicated. In this situation, her clothes took fire from the candle, and she was found burnt to death! In Charlestown, after a distressing illness of 4 years and a half, Jonathan Howe, jr. aged 7. In Cambridgeport, George M. Kuhn, aged 4 years, son of Mr. George Kuhn, jr. In Boston, Miss Emilia Wells, aged 26.—Miss Rachel Emmons—Widow Hannah Gore, 67.—Widow Mary Baker, 73.—Louisia Lucy, daughter of Mr. Benjamin French, 11 m.—Isabella Porter, infant child of Mr. Henry Holmes.—Catharine, wife of Mr. John Williams—Catharine, daughter of Mr. Robert Rostaux, 13 y.

Ladies' Prunella Shoes.

LUTHER & MORTON have just received, at No. 39, Marlboro'-street, one case Ladies French Prunella Shoes, of the most fashionable pattern. Dec. 3.

Green Silk Velvets.

JOSIAH DOW, up stairs, Cornhill-Square, has just received green silk Velvets; British shirting Cottons; Tapes & Bobbins; common Calicoes; down Pelerines and Tippets; all of which are offered very cheap.

Lama Trimmings.

Also, just received, a rich variety of Lama and Plush Trimmings; blue Cloths; Calicoes, Canton Grapes, &c. Dec. 3.

of Charlestown, large sum to be of spreading Gospel among the incorporation of Mr. Richard C. in thousand six dollars.

the bond in the course of a few days. and also now in the press an edition of copies on fine French paper.—Bibles are all sold to Auxiliary Societies at the mere cost of the paper, work and binding.

Nov. 21, 1816.—The Treasurer of the American Bible Society acknowledges the following donations, viz:—

Rev. Platt Buffet, of Norwich, Connecticut,	\$10
Female Auxiliary Bible Society of Newark, by Miss Ames, their Treasurer,	140
Rev. Edward Payson, of Andover,	30
Rev. New-Haven Female Bible Society,	160 12
Rev. Mr. Egan, Esq. the British Consul, for himself, his lady and children,	30 50
Mr. Murray, Jr. a member for life, consulting him a director for life,	120
Rev. Mr. Woodbridge of Andover, Conn. through some of his family, constituting him a member for life,	30
The managers of the Auxiliary Bible Society of Virginia, by Rev. Dr. Rice,	250
The Bible Society of Staunton, Va. by Joseph Cowan, their Treasurer,	200
The Vermont Bible Society, by Amos, Esq. their Treasurer,	200
	\$1170 62

Education of Heathen Children.—The agents of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, who is now in this country, soliciting funds for the above purpose, continues to meet with the most animating success. Although one half of the towns in the county have not yet been visited, one hundred dollars have been subscribed, about one third of which are annual subscriptions.

Education Society.—An association has recently been formed in this county, Ohio, for the education of pious youth for the Ministry.

THE RECORDER.

BOSTON: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1816.

Those of our Subscribers who wish to see the Recorder in the octavo form, after the 1st of January next, must give us notice the 25th inst. Punctuality in observing this direction is indispensable. All Letters to the post-paid.

Our Subscribers to form a judgment on this subject, we will state, in a few words the advantages and disadvantages of the octavo form admits only three or four much matter as the folio. But if this should contain one page of advertisement, the quantity of other matter in both equal. The octavo paper of Thursday contains no matter which is not contained in the folio of the preceding Tuesday. The octavo will be less liable to be worn in the use and in reading; at the end of the year, it will make a volume of 832 pages, in a convenient form for binding and preservation. The octavo of both papers will be the same.

electors of President appointed for the State of Massachusetts, will meet at the State House, in this town to-day, and will give in votes tomorrow.

Rev. Dr. Porter, Professor in the Theological Institution at Andover, has arrived in Boston, S. C. He went to Charleston for the benefit of his health.

Communication.—The following scrap of our Revolutionary history may be interesting to some of your readers—it was found among some old papers and is probably correct.

A Subscriber.

Nov. 16, 1816.

List of Prisoners taken at the Battle of Red Bank and confined in Boston Goal, 17th Nov. 1775.

Colonel Moses Parker of Chelmsford, dead.	
Benjamin Walker, ditto.	dead.
Amosiah Fapert, Groton,	dead.
William Scott, Peterboro,	dead.
Robert Phillips, Lancaster,	dead.
James Nevers, Windsor,	dead.
Stephen Stephens, ditto.	dead.
John Smith, New Rutland,	dead.
John Fisk, Tewksbury,	dead.
John Seaman, Peppercell,	dead.
John Norton, Andover,	dead.
John Peck, Newburyport,	dead.
John Rogers, Mansfield,	dead.
John Wilson, Packersfield,	dead.
John Mottish, Rillerica,	dead.
John Kemp, Townsoud,	dead.
John Ketchell, Groton,	dead.
John Sullivan, Charlestown,	dead.
John Robinson, ditto.	dead.
John Ross, born in Jersey, England,	dead.
John Dodge, Packersfield,	dead.
John Bolton, ditto.	dead.
John Lord, Connecticut,	dead.
John Milken, ditto.	dead.
John Fater, Boston,	dead.
John William Cruzer, of Capt. Dowdell's	dead.

Bible Societies.—The following is a list of the names of the several Bible Societies in the State of New-York, and the number of copies of the Bible distributed by each.

Three of them have larger than the others, and are the most successful in the State. The New-York Bible Society is a very large and long established Society, and has distributed more than three millions of Bibles. The American Bible Society is also a very large and successful Society, and has distributed more than two millions of Bibles. The Massachusetts Bible Society is also a very large and successful Society, and has distributed more than one million of Bibles.

The following Regiments of British Troops were in America in the year 1776—viz. the 1st, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23d, 24th, 27th, 28th, 31st, 33d, 34th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 40th, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 49th, 50th, 54th, 55th, 57th, 62nd, 63d, 64th, 68th, 69th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

In 1765, the 52nd, 1766, 14th, 1767, 10th, 15th, 26th, 1768, 8

Poetry.

ON TIME.

ADDRESS TO A LADY—BY SELICK OSBORN.

Mov'd by a strange mysterious power,
That hastes along the rapid hour,
I touch the deep-ton'd string;
Even now I saw his wither'd face
Beneath yon tower's mouldering base,
Where mossy vestments cling,
Dark roll'd his cheerless eye around,
Severe his grizzly visage frown'd,
No lock's his head array'd;
He grasp'd a hero's antique bust;
The marble crumbled into dust,
And sunk amidst the shade!
Malignant triumph fill'd his eyes;
"See, hapless mortal, see," he cries,
"How vain your idle schemes.
Beneath my grasp, the fairest form
Dissolves and mingles with the worm;
Thus vanish mortal dreams."
"The works of God and man I spoil;
The noblest proof of human toil
I treat as childish toys—
I crush the noble and the brave;
Beauty I mar, and in the grave
I bury human joys."
"Hold! ruthless phantom, hold!" I cried;
If thou canst mock the dreams of pride,
And meager hopes devour—
Virtue, beyond thy reach shall bloom,
When other charms sink to the tomb,
She scorns thy envious power.
On frosty wings the demon fled,
Howling, as o'er the wall he sped,
"Another year is gone!"
The ruin'd spire—the crumbling tower,
Nodding o'er'd his awful power,
As TIME flew swiftly on.
Since beauty then to time must bow,
And age deform the fairest brow,
Let brighter charms be yours—
The female mind, embalm'd in truth,
Shall bloom in everlasting youth,
While Time himself endures.

Miscellany.

ALGERS.

Further particulars of the Battle.

Among the ships of Lord Exmouth's squadron which suffered most severely, was the *Leander*, Capt. Edward Chibham. The following account of her conduct in the action, is derived from the minutes of her log-book.

On the 27th of Aug. 1816, at 30 minutes past 2, Lord Exmouth made the signal, "Are you ready?" which was immediately answered, "Ready." He then made the signal for the fleet to bear up—bore up, *Leander* within her own length of the *Commodore-in-Chief*, standing in for the *Mole*—bore up, *Leander* made every preparation for anchoring—observed the enemy's batteries crowded with men, and their gun-boats prepared to board.

At 2.45, the *Queen Charlotte* anchored abreast of the *Mole*, and within half pistol shot. At 2.47, *Leander* anchored in her station close ahead of the *Queen Charlotte* in five fathoms water. The *Dey* permitted us to take our position without molestation, intending to board us from his flotilla, whilst we were furling sails; but, to their utter confusion, means had been prepared to clear them off instead of furling them, so that we began a dreadful havoc and destruction before they could apply the few strokes of the oar which would have bro't them alongside our ships. The tremendous broadsides of the *Queen Charlotte* and *Leander* pouring upon them, instantly sent them to the deep, leaving scarcely a wreck behind, but the harbor covered with people swimming from destruction. The battle now raged with great fury, officers and men falling very fast, and masts, yards, and rigging, cutting in all directions. At 3, observed the enemy's colors shot away in some of their batteries, which were very soon re-hoisted, and their fire obstinate. At 3.50, an officer of the *Leander* came from the *Commodore-in-Chief*, with orders to cease firing, to allow the enemy's frigates to move across the *Mole* to be set on fire, which was done in a gallant style by a boat from the *Queen Charlotte*. At 3.55, a vigorous fire was re-commenced on both sides. Our flat boats throwing rockets with good effect, some magazines were observed to explode. At 4.10, the enemy's frigates burning with great rapidity, and drifting near us, the *Commodore-in-Chief* sent an officer to direct us to haul out clear of her. Perceiving the ship on fire to be drifting past us, kept our station. At 50 minutes past 6, observed the city on fire in several places, and the *Mole* head and some other batteries near us almost demolished; the enemy were remounting their guns, and we continuing a smart cannonading. At 7, found the batteries abreast of us to slacken, but we were greatly cut up from batteries on the starboard bow. Ran a hawser to Severn, and hove our broadside to bear on them. At 23 minutes past 7, the whole of the enemy's ships in the *Mole* were observed to be on fire, our masts, yards, sails, and rigging, at this period, so entirely cut to pieces, as to prevent us, if necessary, setting a sail on the ship—officers and men falling fast, and a great proportion already killed and wounded; but our fire continued with unabated fury—enemy's fire considerably slackened—ships on fire drifting near us—hailed on our spring fast to Severn, but found it shot away; made it fast again, and cut the small bow, to haul out of the way of the ships on fire. At 9.45, the fleet heeling and towing out, but from the state of the masts, sails, and rigging, found our own exertions ineffectual to haul or tow out; our hawser, which was fast to Severn, being gone, and no other ship near us. Lowered the flag, to send Lieut. Saunders (1st Lt.) to inform Lord Exmouth of our situation; but the boat was sunk, and the jolly-boat, which officer and crew embarked in, was also sunk a short distance from the ship; but the crew were picked up by the flat-boat, and proceeded to the *Commodore-in-Chief*, who immediately ordered assistance to be sent to the *Leander*. At 10.30, cut the stern cables, some boats towing us also, a hawser fast to Severn, with a light air off shore, which enabled us to move out slowly and clear the ships on fire. The enemy re-commenced a heavy fire of musketry upon us, and some few large guns at intervals fired grape and canister to dislodge their small arm men. At 11.25, the *Leander* ceased firing, drawing fast out into the bay. Light breezes, and very dark weather, wind S.W. illumined by the *Mole* arsenal, and Algerine navy, in flames. Anchored with the flat-boat in 46 fathoms water. Day-light mustered ship's company by ship's books, and found 16 killed and 120 wounded; found our bowprit, fore, main and mizen masts very badly wounded, fore & main yards shot away—main and mizen shot away; main top-mast, yard, and the standing and running rigging so completely cut up, that we had

scarce a rope to make use of; our sails just as bad; employed clearing the wreck.

Extract of a letter from an Officer of the *Leander*.

The *Mole* was filled with spectators on our entrance, but the terrific broadsides of the *Q. Charlotte* instantly spread desolation among them; crowds rushed to the great gate for safety, but the *Leander's* guns which commanded the principal street carried death and destruction there also. Three times were the batteries on the *Mole* cleared, and thrice were they manned again. The *Dey* was every where, offering pecuniary rewards to those who would stand against us; eight sequins were to be given to every man who would endeavor to extinguish the fire. At length a horde of Arabs were driven into the batteries, under the inspection of the most devoted of the Janissaries, and the gates closed upon them. It may be worthy of remark, that one of our youngsters (a Midshipman) was so fit-gued, that he slept most soundly for an hour, on the quarter deck, during the heat of the action.

After the final close of the negotiations had been protracted a little, the *Dey* consented, on seeing to his Divan—"His foot upon my neck, and what can I do?" The Impregnable has 268 shot in her side, 50 of which are below the lower deck ports; 3 68 pounders entered her store-room (6 feet under water), & wounded a woman there. The enemy's walls were from 14 to 16 feet thick, and formed of the best masonry our engineers ever examined. The Algerines were assisted by 40,000 Arabs, who, since the battle, have abandoned with their arms, and become a means of great annoyance to the city. Admiral Milne, received a severe contusion of the thigh, by a cannon shot. The skirts of Lord Exmouth's coat were carried away by grape shot, and discovered next day among the flags.

Dutch Official Account.

The Dutch Admiral's official statement is substantially the same with that of Lord Exmouth. He states also, that the *Dey* had notice of the expedition, and "had made all preparations for an obstinate opposition, and had assembled more than 50,000 men, both Moors and Arabs, under the walls of Algiers."

The following extracts illustrate the character of Lord Exmouth. "At 15 minutes past 2 o'clock, we saw Lord Exmouth with the *Q. Charlotte* before the wind, with sails standing, come to anchor with three anchors for the stern, with her broadside in the wished for position, within pistol shot of the batteries, just before the opening of the *Mole*."

This daring and unexpected manœuvre of the line had already well nigh taken her position before the batteries opened their fire. "The *Queen Charlotte*, by the loosening of the burning wreck, being in the greatest danger, we were, anxious for the safety of our noble leader; but upon offering him the assistance of all the boats of the squadron, his reply was—"that having calculated every thing, it behoved us by no means to be alarmed for his safety, but only to continue our fire with redoubled zeal, for the execution of his orders, and according to his example."

Robbery again.—Almost every day we have to record instances of the most atrocious robberies and house breaking, committed in the city of New-York. Another case occurred on Saturday night not less daring than any we have heard of. A watchman going his rounds, about 2 o'clock, in passing the Auction store of Mr. Wm. S. Hick, 129 Water st. near the Tontine Coffee house, hearing a noise and seeing a light within which excited his suspicions, cautiously waited for two of his companions to come the round, when all three rushed into the store and discovered two men nearly loaded down with valuable goods, and continuing their search for more. Two of the watchmen immediately seized one of the villains, a white man, who had filled his pockets with gold and silver watches, jewellery, &c. The other villain, a lanky black fellow, having extinguished the light, seized a sword with which he attempted to defend himself, but finding it unavailing, made for the back window through which he forced a passage into the yard, and from thence over two fences about 15 or 18 feet high, into an adjoining yard, but was followed with equal agility by the third watchman to this place, and taken in attempting to force his passage through the back door of a house. It appears that they entered the front door of the store by forcing a very strong lock with a crow bar; and that they must have been in the store a considerable time before they were detected, as all the locks of the desks and drawers were broken and deliberate search made throughout the store for the most valuable articles. It is feared they may have had accomplices who had made off with some booty before they were discovered. Much credit is due to the three watchmen, on this occasion, for their exertions in securing the villains.—*Mer. Adv.*

Singular Villany.—One day last month the following extraordinary act of atrocity was committed in the neighborhood of Freehold, Green county, New-York. A woman in a decent garb, travelling on foot with a child in her arms, stopped at a house on the road, (probably selected for the purpose) the mistress of which was busied in clearing off her dinner table from which the males of the family had just gone to their labor in the field, while her child played of great fatigue, and begged permission to stop with her burden and rest awhile. The good woman kindly consented, bid her put her child in the cradle with her own, offered her some food and proceeded on her work. The stranger kept the children quiet until the said she was well refreshed and ready to depart, when she took one of them and carefully wrapped it in its blanket, thanked her hostess very civilly for her entertainment, and left her house. Half an hour after the infant remaining in the cradle waked and the mother went to find a black child instead of her own! The neighbors were alarmed, and the magistrates applied to and a search immediately commenced for the artful wretch who had perpetrated the nefarious act, but without success a fortnight after the event, when our informant was at the place.

Hartford, Nov. 11. Unfortunate Accident.—On Monday last, a gentleman while travelling in this city, had his horse shot; a few rods west of the Store of Messrs. F. & R. Terry.—Upon inquiry, it was found that two young men had been engaged in the very innocent diversion of firing at a mark in the range of the Albany Turnpike, and not more than sixty rods from the turn in this state. The horse has since died. A variation short of three feet in the range of the ball, would have saved the horse, at the expense of the life of its driver.

Literary Notice.

There has just been issued from the Press of Samuel Etheridge, jun. of Charlestown, an 8vo volume of 450 pages, with the following title, "Sermons, Addresses and Letters, selected from the Writings of the late Rev. Isaac Sturges Kier, D.D. one of the Ministers of the Independent Church in Charlestown, (S.C.) to which are added, an engraved Portrait of the Author, a brief Sketch of his Life, and the Sermon preached on occasion of his death, by Rev. Andrew Flinn, D.D." Price in boards, \$2.25. To be sold at S. T. Armstrong's, No. 50, Cornhill.

Some further notice of this valuable work, and of its excellent Author, will be given in a future number of the Recorder.

ORDINATION.

At a meeting of the Presbytery of New-Brunswick, at Easton, on the 13th of Oct. Mr. David Dinwohy, was ordained to the work of the Gospel Ministry. The ordination sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Miller, Professor of Ecclesiastical History, in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, from Acts vii. 5th and 8th. Then Philip went down to the city of St. Martin and preached Christ unto them. And there was great joy in the city.

MARRIAGES.

In Alexandria, Lieut. Felix Ansart, of the U. S. Artillery, and formerly of West-on, to Miss Martha Livina Brown, of P. William Co. Virg. In Rindge, (N. H.) Mr. Peter J. Gayetty, of Boston, to Miss Sarah Crombie, of R. In Burlington, Mr. Edward Walker, jun. of Charlestown, to Miss Hannah Walker, of R. In Franklin, (Mass.) Mr. Oliver Gridley, jun. to Miss Sally Lethbridge. In Bangor, Mr. James Crosby, merchant, to Miss Charlotte Hills.

DEATHS.

Lately at Port-au-Prince, St. Domingo, of a bilious fever, Mr. James Orr, aged 34, a native of the county of Wexford, Ireland, and recently of Baltimore. Mr. Orr had been a lieutenant in the British army, and distinguished himself in all the memorable battles fought under Lord Wellington in Spain, from whence he came to this country under Gen. Ross during the late war. When the attack was made upon the city of Washington, he deserted, went to Baltimore, and joined the American ranks, where he served until discharged at the close of the war. He then obtained a captain's commission in the Patriot Mexican service, and had proceeded to St. Domingo from Baltimore to join his regiment, when death overtook him.

On Wednesday evening, the 23d of October last, near Sabbathday Point on Lake George, a boat was upset in a gale, and four persons drowned. The boat being in ballast with stone, sunk immediately in more than 200 feet of water. No relief could be given, although their cries were heard on shore. In Sheffield, Ohio, a few weeks since, two brothers left home to look for some horses. They separated at the foot of a small hill, and soon after one of them heard the other crying for assistance: he ran to him and found he was attacked by a Bear; he was standing, and the Bear on his hind feet tearing out his bowels! Four bills were shot through the Bear before he relinquished his prey. The man is since dead.

A pious Christian.

Died, in Bristol, Eng. on the 20th Sept. Mr. Richard Reynolds, a member of the Society of Friends, remarkable for his benevolence. His funeral was attended by some thousands of people, and all, especially those among them who had so often been fed by his bounty, were in the deepest sorrow.

When the coffin was placed over the grave, and the numerous relatives and friends of the deceased were collected around, a profound silence of about a quarter of an hour ensued; after which several ministers of the society addressed the vast assemblage present in a most impressive manner, bearing testimony as well to the truly Christian life and character of the deceased as to the power of religion by which his life had been governed. These several addresses were succeeded by a prayer, which with the interment of the body, finish'd the solemn religious duty.

He was a member of the society of Quakers. By marriage he got connected as a partner in the large Iron-works of Colebrook Dale. As the profits of these extensive works increased, so did his benevolence. To attempt any thing like accuracy in stating the amount of his benefactions would be vain; none but himself knew how much he distributed. "We have witnessed," says the Editor of the *Bristol Mirror*, "more than once 100 guineas to one charity, 1000 to another; here and there the same repeated, under the modest name of 'A Friend,' and various other undistinguished signatures; indeed in one year (the year of scarcity) we are assured that he bestowed 20,000*l.* in charity: we do not doubt it, for there appeared neither limit nor bound to his benevolence, as he had correspondents in various parts of the United Kingdom, who sought for cases of distress in their respective neighborhoods, and recommended them to his assistance. Not content with bestowing such abundant gifts annually, he purchased two estates in Monmouthshire, which he settled on trustees, for the benefit of certain charities in this city; and we have heard that he bestowed in acts of benevolence in his time, upwards of 200,000*l.* The active benevolence of his pursuits seems to have given that ruddy, healthy and cheerful appearance to his countenance, which indicated peace within. He lived to a late period of life, enjoying great good health, loved, honored and venerated by all around him, and sunk at last, as his best friends could wish, with scarce a pang or a struggle—relying in his parting moments, upon the cheering promise of redeeming love."

Thermometrical Register.

Nov. 9—15, 1816.

Thermometer.	Wind.	Weather.
D. 32 F. 100	SE	2 P. 10 P.
9 44 51 38	NW W	W clear, clear, clear
10 33 42 32	NW W	W clear, clear, clear
11 34 39 34	NW W	W clear, clear, clear
12 33 38 33	N W	N clear, clear, clear
13 28 40 34	NW W	W clear, clear, clear
14 38 43 39	W W	W clear, clear, clear
15 46 54 40	S S	W rain, rain, clear

WINTER QUARTER.

M. & MRS. BROWN, would give notice that their winter Quarter will commence on Monday, Dec. 9th. Board and Tuition on the usual terms.

Charlestown, Nov. 26th, 1816.

WANTED.

BOARD in the Country, 15 or 20 miles from Boston, for a middle aged Woman. Terms moderate. Inquire of the Printer. Nov. 18.

A Blessing for the Aged.

JOHN W. ROGERS, 18, Dock-Square, has now on hand for retailing, a very good assortment of common, plated and gilt bow'd SPECTACLES, suitable for all ages.—Come and See!

Also—a complete assortment of *HARD-WARE GOODS*, especially intended for retailing, and now selling very low. Nov. 26.

More Canton Crapes.

JOSIAH DOW, (up stairs) Cornhill-Square, has this day opened for sale, 1 case more fine CANTON CRAPES, as usual very cheap. Nov. 26.

TOBACCO, &c.

JOHN D. FURBER, offers for sale, at No. 26, D. Street, 150 kegs best Fig TOBACCO, of the following brands, Harris' crooked, Wight's No. 2, & S. Labby's, Macmurdo's, Shelton's, Miller's, Clarke's, Endor's, &c. from six to eight hands to a pound.

300 kegs do. low priced, suitable for shipping. Few thousand weight Twist do. in 10 lb. rolls, good quality.

15 kegs fine Twist do. in 4 lb. and 1-2 lb. superior quality; Macaboy, Rappee and Scotch Snuff, superior quality; whole and half Spanish and American Cigars, do. do.; few blids Tobacco, suitable for manufacturing; do. do. shipping. Nov. 26.

Fresh Flour and Crackers.

WILLIAM LADD, No. 32, Long-wharf, has for sale, landing from brig

Economy,

580 blbs. superfine,

125 half blbs. superfine,

425 blbs. fine,

125 blbs. middlings,

100 kegs and 10 half blbs. Jamesons Crack-

ers, of very nice quality.

In Store—Richmond line & superfine Flour,

1 case thicksetts and Corals. Nov. 26.

Fringes, &c.

ROBERT L. BIRD, No. 84, Newbury-Street, near Boylston-Market, has received, 1 case of Crimson, Green, Scarlet & Yellow Worsted Fringes, Cords, Tassels, silk and worsted Bindings, &c.—Also, black worsted Fringe and Tassels for Pillis. Nov. 26.

THOMAS L. PAINE,

WOULD inform his Friends and former Customers, that he has re-commenced

Business, in the Chambers directly over the Store recently occupied by him, (No. 113, Union-Street,) where he offers for sale,

A general assortment of *Dear Goods*, suitable for the approaching season, which will be sold at reduced prices, for cash or undoubted credit. 4w Nov. 5.

TEA STORE.

NO. 35, COURT-STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE

THE OLD C. COURT-STREET,

JOHN SOREN respectfully begs leave to inform his friends and the Public, that he has

opened a Store, for the purpose of selling TEAS of all kinds, and requires a share of their patronage. It is his purpose to vend those of the

very best quality, which, by confining himself to this article solely, he expects to accomplish. He has now for sale—

GUN-POWDER

HYSON.

YOUNG HYSON.

HYSON SKIN & SOUCHONG

The smallest favors gratefully acknowledged. Nov. 19.

Fresh Flour and Raisins.

LANDING from sloop Mercator, and schr.

Diamond,

200 blbs. fine and superfine FLOUR.

—In Store—

Superfine Flour, for family use,

Fresh Malaga RAISINS, of brig Betsey's

cargo. For sale by JOHN H. LADD, No.

32, Long-wharf. Nov. 19.

Notice to Book Purchasers.

R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, No. 8,

State-street, inform their friends and the

public, that having discontinued the *Auction*

Store at their Store, will continue to sell books

at *very* reduced prices AT PRIVATE SALE, for

Cash or approved Credit.

The large stock of Books and Stationary

they have on hand, with the arrangements for

replenishing the assortment, will enable them

to supply *Booksellers, Country Traders, Public*

and Private Libraries, Academies, &c. with al-

most every article in their line, to the satisfac-

tion of pur. harsers. Nov. 19.

English Grammar.

MR. HIXON, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken a room in rear of Messrs. Fuller & Pray's Shoe Store, opposite the Old South Church, where, by the use of a Machine, he finds himself enabled to give a very competent knowledge of that important branch of science in a short course of thirty or forty lessons, each lesson comprising one hour. There is little doubt of this school's being made of great public utility, notwithstanding the many disadvantages which it labors under, owing to the prejudices of mankind. The very idea of teaching Grammar by a Machine appears ridiculous, to those who are ignorant of the principles of the Machine, and of the mode of instructing by verbal instructions. People slightly acquainted with Grammar, have no idea of the language being founded upon natural principles. We find, however, a natural law attending the formation of all sensible objects; and why may not language, as being the representative of those objects, have the same natural law attending its formation and governing its component parts. The present instructor knowing the advantages to be derived from the mode of instructing, is desirous of carrying conviction, on the mind, by actual demonstration. He wishes that by actual demonstration, he may be appointed consisting of men of science, known and respected for their integrity and veracity. Let a boy be selected, who, this committee is satisfied, has never studied English Grammar; and after receiving a regular course of instructions, let him be examined by this committee. Then should they find it an imposition, they will benefit the public by exposing it; if, on the contrary, they find the mode of instructing to be advantageous to the scholar, they will benefit the public by making it known. This is a subject which ought to interest the feelings of every friend to science and literature, as there are very many who would obtain a knowledge of English Grammar under these, that would not under different circumstances.

Nov. 26.

BONNETS.

JOSIAH DOW, up stairs, Cornhill-Square, offers his customers a very good assortment of common, plated and gilt bow'd SPECTACLES, suitable for all ages.—Come and See!

Also—a complete assortment of *HARD-WARE GOODS*, especially intended for retailing, and now selling very low. Nov. 26.

New Goods.

BITTLE, FICHE & Co. 62, N. 2d St., have received by the New Goods, sale, the following articles, viz. Superb Convex Mirrors, 21, 18, 15, 12, 10, 8, 6, 4, 3, 2, 1, 1/2, 1/4, 1/8, 1/16, 1/32, 1/64, 1/128, 1/256, 1/512, 1/1024, 1/2048, 1/4096, 1/8192, 1/16384, 1/32768, 1/65536, 1/131072, 1/262144, 1/524288, 1/1048576, 1/2097152, 1/4194304, 1/8388608, 1/16777216, 1/33554432, 1/67108864, 1/134217728, 1/268435456, 1/536870912, 1/1073741824, 1/2147483648, 1/4294967296, 1/8589934592, 1/17179869184, 1/34359738368, 1/68719476736, 1/137438953472, 1/274877906944, 1/549755813888, 1/1099511627776, 1/2199023255552, 1/4398046511104, 1/8796093022208, 1/17592186044416, 1/35184372088832, 1/70368744177664, 1/140737488355328, 1/281474976710656, 1/562949953421312, 1/1125899906842624, 1/2251799813685248, 1/4503599627370496, 1/9007199254740992, 1/18014398509481984, 1/36028797018963968, 1/72057594037927936, 1/144115188075855872, 1/288230376151711744, 1/576460752303423488, 1/1152921504606846976, 1/2305843009213693952, 1/4611686018427387904, 1/9223372036854775808, 1/18446744073709551616, 1/36893488147419103232, 1/73786976294838206464, 1/147573952589676412928, 1/295147905179352825856, 1/590295810358705651712, 1/1180591620717411303424, 1/2361183241434822606848, 1/4722366482869645213696, 1/9444732965739290427392, 1/18889465931478580854784, 1/37778931862957161709568, 1/75557863725914323419136, 1/151115727451828646838272, 1/302231454903657293676544, 1/604462909807314587353088, 1/1208925819614629174706176, 1/2417851639229258349412352, 1/4835703278458516698824704, 1/9671406556917033397649408, 1/19342813113834066795298816, 1/38685626227668133590597632, 1/77371252455336267181195264, 1/154742504910672534362390528, 1/309485009821345068724781056, 1/618970019642690137449562112, 1/1237940039285380274899124224, 1/2475880078570760549798248448, 1/4951760157141521099596496896, 1/9903520314283042199192993792, 1/19807040628566084398385987584, 1/39614081257132168796771975168, 1/79228162514264337593543950336, 1/158456325028528675187087900672, 1/31691265005705735037417580